

Experts Prove S. Generous in Navy Ratio

Great Britain and Japan Given Credit for Ships the Keels of Which Had Not Been Laid

Basis of Estimate Shown

Japanese Queries Are Answered by Exhaustive Explanation of the Statistics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The Associated Press today to present some of the figures involved in the exchange between the American and Japanese counter claim for a "10-10-7" ratio.

In submitting their original question to the American experts asking for an explanation of the Hughes proposal on seven specific points, the Japanese officers included this question:

"Explain the relation between the existing ratio of '50-50-30' and the existing ratio of '60-50-30' respectively of Great Britain, the United States and Japan."

This was supplemented by the inquiry: "Explain the means by which the existing strength of the British navy has been calculated as 600,000 tons."

In answer the American experts stated:

"Although Great Britain has not laid the keels of her four new Hood's and the United States has not laid the keels of the Takao and the Atago, they have spent money on all. In order to be entirely fair, therefore, these ships were included in the lists of the respective nations with the calculation of their relative strengths. When this was done the tonnage measure of naval strength between the United States and Japan was as follows: United States, 1,118,650; Japan, 383,800; ratio, United States 100 per cent, Japan 33 per cent.

Existing Ratio Explained

As to the "60-50-30" existing strength ratio calculation, the American experts explained:

"The war conditions caused Great Britain to suspend her building program. In consequence her ships are relatively older in type than those of the United States and Japan. The fact was considered in allocating her 60,000 tons for the present, but the standard allotted her on replacements was 500,000 tons."

In explaining, as asked by the Japanese, the method of calculation of existing strength, the American experts said the basis taken was keels actually laid down as of November 11, the date of the opening of the conference. Further explanations given above, however, show that this was not held rigidly and that the American and Japanese figures for each ship had been recalculated on the American basis to arrive at a fair comparison.

Two Powers Compared

On the basis of these figures, and the using Japanese estimates of Japanese and American strength as furnished by the Japanese experts in memoranda, the American experts then set out the naval "relativities" of the two powers in tables as follows:

Ships building	United States	Japan
Ships built	106,374	106,322
Ships built	600,650	293,700
Total	847,024	400,022
Ratio	100%	47%

Ships building	United States	Japan
Ships built	346,374	32,330
Ships built	600,650	324,700
Total	847,024	418,030
Ratio	100%	49%

Ships building	United States	Japan
Ships built	184,735	33,330
Ships built	600,650	324,700
Total	685,385	418,030
Ratio	100%	61%

Muten Is Included

The following note was attached to these tables:

In the tables as given under two headings, the Muten is included as of Japan. The tables as heretofore published and the Japanese tonnage of incomplete capital ships as given in their memorandum is raised to conform to the American standards of measurement in tonnage.

In connection with the different methods of calculating tonnage, the American answer said:

"The recent methods of estimating tonnage values were carefully considered by our bureau of construction and repair. Each ship was carefully gone over and made to reconcile with the American list, so that ships of all three navies, United States, Great Britain and Japan, were on the same basis for estimating capital ships tonnage."

The Japanese experts asked the source of American figures on Japanese tonnage in the original Hughes proposal. They were told these figures were taken from "British lists" and asked to conform to American standards.

Two "Widows" Fighting For Estate of \$500,000

One of Them Contends Divorce From Her Was Fraudulent

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Two women, one of whom says they are widows of a \$500,000 estate. He died in San Francisco in September, 1919. Mrs. John A. Wisch, of Buffalo, N. Y., who claims she was his wife, filed suit in the Common Pleas Court here today, alleging that the divorce which he obtained from her in Cincinnati, on September 1, 1914, was fraudulent because he was not a bona fide resident of the city or state when he entered into it. She also received no notification of the filing of the suit.

Her petition recites that after he was granted the decree of divorce he was sentenced to prison in Michigan under the name of "John A. Adams." After his release from prison he went to San Francisco, where he accumulated his fortune as a promoter, incidentally carrying his second wife, Mrs. Birdie Adams, with him. She also asks that his name be removed here be set aside on grounds of fraud.

Land and Labor Disputes Rage in Western Japan

Rumors of Closing of Plants Denied; Farmers Demand Rent Reductions

TOKIO, Nov. 3.—Industrial disputes and land troubles are churning western Japan into a spirit of unrest and discontent, according to the "Asahi." Rumors that 3,000 workmen would be dismissed by the Kawasaki dockyards in Kobe following the launching of the super-dreadnought Kaga, early this month greatly excited the laborers. However, officers of the company said new work would be supplied by the construction of the Kaga, a still larger vessel than the Kaga.

Assertions that the plant of a foreign soap company at Amagasaki would be sold to a Kobe concern started one of the most serious agitations of the last week which culminated in the workmen, who feared dismissal if the plant changed hands, asking the owners to fix a definite dismissal allowance.

Two hundred women instigated a strike in a match factory near Kobe when their application for increased wages was refused.

Agrarian disputes have come to a head in the Hirota district, near Kobe. In this section 300 farmers at a mass meeting voted the present demand on the local land owners for a 25 per cent reduction in ground rent. The farmers' ultimatum gave the owners the alternative of acceding to their request or of seeing their property seized at the harvesting season, left to rot. The agrarian agitation also is spreading to neighboring districts.

China Wins Concessions From Powers

(Continued from page one)

To relinquish the important rights she has lawfully acquired and at no small sacrifice. The territory in question forms a part of Manchuria, a region where, by reason of its close proximity to Japan's territory, more than anything else, she has vital interests in that which relates to her economic life and national safety.

This fact was recognized and assurance was given by the American, British and French governments at the time of the formation of the international consortium that these vital interests of Japan in the region in question shall be safeguarded.

Essential to Economic Life

"In the leased territory of Kwangchow province there reside no less than 65,000 Japanese, and the commercial and industrial interests they have established there are of such importance and magnitude to Japan that they are regarded as an essential part of her economic life."

Mr. Hanihara concluded by asserting that the attitude of his government in regard to Manchuria could not be considered a violation of the principles adopted by the conference on November 21, by which all the powers agreed to recognize China's territorial integrity. These principles were drafted by Elihu Root.

Attention was directed to the importance to China of the abolition of leases on her territory, which have been in effect for twenty-three years and which were to have continued for seventy-six years longer.

The system adopted by European powers for leasing territory in China was initiated by the agreement of Germany, whose forcible occupation in 1898 of part of Shantung Province contained the Chinese government to grant leases for ninety-nine years of the Bay of Kiaochow in Shantung Province. This was closely followed by a demand on the part of Russia for the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, in which are located the ports of Port Arthur and Dairen, along with the demand for the right of building a railway to be guarded by Russian soldiers from the Manchurian Province from Port Arthur and Dairen to join the Transiberian Railway at Vladivostok. The Russo-Japanese War resulted in 1905 in the transfer of these territories to Japan with the consent of China.

History of Losses Reviewed

Following the lease of Kiaochow Bay to Germany and that of Port Arthur and Dairen to Russia, France obtained from China the lease of Kwangchow province on the coast of Kwangchow Province for ninety-nine years, and Great Britain the lease, also for ninety-nine years, of an extension of Kowloon and the adjoining territory and waters close to Hongkong. The lease was for "so long a period as Port Arthur should remain in the occupation of Russia." Great Britain also leased the port of Weihaiwei in the same year. Both Great Britain and France based their claim for the leases on the ground of "preserving the balance of power in the Far East."

Presenting Great's case that her territorial integrity cannot be preserved by the existence of these leases, Dr. Alfred Sze declared that the European powers had established a virtual "empire in imperio" in an empire within an empire in China. Conflicting between foreign powers with which China stands on friendly terms, were likely to result from the leaseholds. Mr. Sze said, and he asked the support of the delegates to "remove discernible sources of controversy in the Far East."

Speaking for France, M. Viviani said: "The French delegation stated that the Government of the Republic is ready to join in the collective restitution of territories leased to various powers in China, it being understood that the conditions and the limits of the restitution shall be determined by agreement between the Chinese government and each of the governments concerned."

Britain to Keep Kowloon

Great Britain, Mr. Balfour said, would enter an agreement and would give up Weihaiwei, but did not think it expedient to surrender Kowloon, a base which is used to protect Hongkong.

"The safeguarding of Hongkong," said Mr. Balfour, "is not merely a British interest, but one in which the whole world is concerned." Mr. Balfour described Hongkong as first among the ports of the world, not excepting Hamburg, Antwerp or New York.

Mr. Balfour then referred to Weihaiwei. The acquisition by Great Britain of this lease had been part of the general movement for obtaining leased territories in 1898, in which Russia, Germany and France, as well as Great Britain, had been concerned, he said. The motive which had animated the Germans in acquiring Kiaochow had been largely to secure economic domination. The motive of the British government in acquiring the lease of Weihaiwei had been connected with resistance to the economic domination of China by other powers. It had been based on a desire for the maintenance of the balance of power in the Far East with a view to the maintenance of the policy of the open door, and had been intended as a check to the predatory action of Germany and Russia, Mr. Balfour continued.

Commercial Designs Denied

Germany Will Ask Allies for A Moratorium

Unofficial Dispatches to Paris Say Wirth Government Has Decided to Seek Extension on Debts

To Reparations Board

Berlin Proposal Includes Plan for Economic Consortium Involving Russia

PARIS, Dec. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The Inter-Allied Reparations Commission probably will begin formal consideration of the proposal for a moratorium on Germany's foreign debts at the meeting of the commission to be held next Tuesday, by which time it is expected that a formal request from the German government for a reparations holiday will have been received.

Unofficial dispatches received in reparations commission circles to-day announced that the Wirth government in Germany had decided to ask a moratorium, and would forward the request, together with the reasons for it, immediately.

The French Foreign Office, it was said to-day, is still without an official indication from the British government as to the nature or extent of the negotiations that have been going on in London with Dr. Walther Rathenau, the former German Minister of Reconstruction. The Council of Ministers, with Premier Briand attending, held a meeting this morning, at which the subject

leaked therewith into the territory of the province of Shantung."

Expressing the British government's attitude toward China's demand, Mr. Balfour said he would acquiesce in the view of M. Viviani. The British government is perfectly willing to return Weihaiwei to China as part of a general arrangement intended to confirm the sovereignty of China and to give effect to the principle of the "open door," he said.

The surrender, however, Mr. Balfour added, must be undertaken as part of a general arrangement. He said he spoke with the authority of his government when he pledged that on these conditions Weihaiwei would be given up with a view of assisting in the settlement of the Shantung controversy.

In pledging Japan to restore Kiaochow to China, Mr. Hanihara said the question probably would be settled in the Shantung negotiations. "We are prepared to come to an agreement with China on this basis," he said. "There are now going on conversations between Japan and China through the good offices of the United States and Great Britain, the result of which it is hoped, will be a happy solution of the problem. Therefore, the question of the leased territory of Kiaochow is one which properly calls for separate treatment."

Baker Goes to Prison, Despite Truck of Bread

Confident He Would Be Freed of Assault Charge, So He Drives to Court

When a jury in the Queens County Court returned a verdict of guilty yesterday against Joseph Ambrosio, a baker, of 2962 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on a charge of second degree assault, Ambrosio was considerably inconvenienced. County Judge Burt J. Humphreys remanded him for sentence to travel in front of the court right away, and the prisoner's attorney came forward to take the prisoner to his temporary cell the baker addressed himself to court.

"Wait a minute. How about my wagon?" he asked.

"What wagon?" queried the Sheriff.

"Why, my bread wagon, of course," answered Ambrosio. "I was sure I would be released, so when I left home I just filled up my wagon with bread, served some of my customers and stopped off here at the court. There's a delivery truck, almost full of bread, standing in front of the court right now, and there's a whole lot of housewives and their little children waiting for that bread. If I go to jail—"

"You go to jail all right," said the court, appointing the prisoner's attorney to look after the truck and waiting customers.

Idle to Picket White House

Committee of Unemployed Will Urge Congress to Act

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Decision to send a committee to Washington "to picket the capital and White House and to take any other steps deemed advisable to bring the unemployment situation to the attention of Congress and the American people" was made here to-night at a national conference of the unemployed. The committee, to be composed entirely of unemployed, will be named at to-morrow's session, and it is expected to depart for Washington within a week, it was announced.

Dennis Batt, who recently returned from Soviet Russia, where he spent several months as envoy from the Detroit Federation of Labor, told the conference to-night that a more even distribution of work throughout the country would result in alleviating much of the suffering caused by unemployment.

Bedford Offers Curtains

Reformatory Inmates Try Their Hands at New Trade

Major Amos T. Baker, superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford, N. Y., has arranged to add to the vocational trades taught in the institution one which will enable the prisoners to earn money while they are serving their sentences.

The superintendent had the prisoners make samples of curtains. He has submitted their work to manufacturers, and good goods, and if the samples prove satisfactory the manufacturers are to pay the girls for the curtains they make in their leisure time.

Canadians Seek Relief From Double Income Tax Payments

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 3.—Relief from the double income tax that Canadians who work in the United States would be forced to pay under the American tax law, is to be sought by William C. Kennedy, member of Parliament for North Essex.

The new American law nullifies an agreement entered into two years ago by which citizens of Canada and the United States employed in the neighboring country, were required to pay income taxes in only one country.

The law would require Canadians to pay an 8 per cent tax in the United States without exemptions. Thousands of Canadian residents are employed in Detroit.

of the moratorium is said to have been discussed at length.

Allied Approval Necessary

In reparations commission quarters it was explained that the request for a moratorium probably would not be acted upon for some time, as the question was of such vital importance it must first be passed upon by the Allied governments.

Germany's latest plan for meeting her reparations obligations to the allies includes the formation of a consortium for economic exploitation in Russia, to be participated in by Germany, France, England and the United States, according to an article published to-day by the "Journal des Debats." The newspaper, although not divulging the source of its information, declares this is the plan on which Hugo Stinnes, the German industrial magnate, and former German Minister of Reconstruction Rathenau have been negotiating for the last few days in London.

Provisions of German Plan

As outlined by the "Journal des Debats," the plan includes the following general stipulations:

The United States, England and France would supply Germany with capital necessary to transport raw materials sufficient to assure a German monopoly in supplying Russia with manufactured products. The Russian raw materials would be restricted to the production of raw materials sufficient to repay Germany for the manufactured products transported into Russia. The profits thus realized from Germany's exploiting of Russia would be divided among the members of the consortium in such a way as to insure the payment of Germany's war reparations. Meanwhile Germany would be allowed to benefit by a moratorium, permitting a test of the above plan to be made.

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Chancellor Wirth has appointed a commission for dealing with the question of credits. Its deliberations, which will be under the guidance of the chancellor, behind closed doors, will concern the possibility of securing security brokers for the purpose of obtaining credits abroad to enable Germany to meet her obligations to the Allies.

Arbuckle Jury Deadlocked by Woman 2 Days

(Continued from page one)

is not a fair verdict. This jury might acquit or convict if kept locked up for a week. But that would not be justice."

Opposition by Defense

"We certainly would oppose any such move," Mr. McNab declared. "This jury has been listening to evidence gathered at great cost to the people of the state and to the defense, the trial represents tremendous effort on the part of all concerned. Certainly the jury should deliberate more than twenty-four hours."

Court attaches little thereafter intimated that the trial judge had been approached by counsel for both sides looking toward discharging of the jury and had refused to consider the matter at that time. They said they believed the jury would not be discharged to-night.

The judge said that in the event the jury was locked up to-night he would come to court at 10 a. m. to-morrow and decide whether the balancing should be continued.

Arbuckle appeared a few minutes before 10 o'clock wearing a thick black overcoat. He did not have the haggard look that he carried away with him last night. He chatted with newspaper men and other on-lookers in a free manner, but at noon he showed that the strain was telling on him. He was in and out of the court room throughout the day.

The crowd in the court room to-day was the smallest of any since the Arbuckle trial began, owing, it is supposed, to the arrival of Marshal Foch in San Francisco.

Defense counsel said it hoped for a verdict to-day but the prosecution was silent. Court officials announced that the Saturday half holiday and the Sunday holiday would not result necessarily in a sealed verdict being returned, as the law provides that the verdict may be returned to the court and announced at any time.

Women to Wear Styles Of Orient Next Spring

Skirts To Be Slightly Longer, but Short Enough to Retain "Youthful Appearance"

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—Oriental styles and low waist lines, with wide, graceful sleeves, and the skirt slightly longer, but still short enough to retain a "youthful appearance," were recommended for the spring and summer of 1922 by the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, in convention here to-day.

The combination of matelasses, crepe, satins, taffetas and plain cloths is suggested, with ornaments of cut-steel nail heads, Angora wool, braids, stitching, leather trimmings and buckles.

Soft, roomy sports coats will be popular, it is believed. Some are to be belted, while others fall in loose lines. Patch pockets and notched "throat" and soft rolling collars are expected to be in demand.

Bloused coats with wide, voluminous sleeves and low waist lines also are designed.

The piece-suits are expected to be popular, the dress made of straight hanging lines, to be worn with a jaunty little loose type of coat or a smart little cape.

Court Threatened in Letter

Writer of Warning in Griswold Will Case Sought

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 3.—Judge Robert H. Ingersoll, of the Court of Common Pleas, who presided at the hearings in the appeal from the probate of the will of Mrs. Alice Gerry Griswold, received to-day a letter signed "The Woman of Atlantic City," the writer of which stated that his future, "both politically and as a jurist," depended upon the decision he should make.

It was said in the letter that Countess Anna St. Clair de la Roche, Mrs. Griswold's daughter, who was disinherited by the will in question, had the sympathy of all the women of the city. Judge Ingersoll said the writer was guilty of contempt of court, and would endeavor to discover his identity.

Sing Sing Inmates Won't Tell How They Got Radio in Cells

'Luck' Contests Ruled Out of Luck by Hays

Drawings Suspended Here by 'The Daily News' and 'American' on Request of Postmaster General

Prompt Action Is Taken

No Papers Containing Numbers Involved Were Sent Through Mails, It Is Said

"Lucky number" contests conducted by two New York newspapers, "The American" and "The Daily News," are scheduled for an untimely demise, it became known last night, when Mr. Hearst's "American" published in its first edition a telegram from Will H. Hays, Postmaster General, requesting that the contests be stopped.

"I very earnestly request," said the telegram to Hearst, "that you consider the advisability of discontinuing the contests now being conducted in several of your newspapers. I am making the same request of the publishers of 'The Chicago Tribune' and 'The New York Daily News' and I will very much appreciate it if you will co-operate with me."

Hearst Glad to Comply

Mr. Hearst telegraphed in reply that he was glad to comply with the request, "if the interest in the contests is such as to inconvenience the Postoffice Department."

As far as could be learned last night, no issues of the newspapers containing the "lucky numbers" have been sent through the mails from New York City. An official of the old postoffice in Park Row, where the majority of newspaper mail is handled, said that so far as he knew none had even been offered for mailing.

Merton E. Burke, managing editor of "The Daily News," said that "The News" had received a similar telegram and would put a stop to its contest after to-day's drawing, as "The American" announced it would do.

"The News" is concerned," he said, "in the glad of the Postmaster General's request. The contest, purely a circulation getting scheme, was forced on 'The News' by 'The American.' We thought it would be proper for another, and adopted it purely as a defensive measure."

Competition in Contests

The contest, along the lines of an ill-fated similar attempt of several years ago by "The Evening Mail," which ran afoul of the law, was initiated by "The American," which announced originally that \$25,000 would be distributed to holders of coupons bearing numbers corresponding to those drawn each day by city officials and other prominent New Yorkers.

Mayor Hylan drew one set of numbers. When "The News" announced an identical contest "The American" jumped its awards by degrees until it said that a total of \$100,000 would be given away. This led "The News" which had appropriated a mere \$50,000, to announce that it had a million to back its fight and that all of it, if necessary, would be given away.

Though it was stipulated that coupons were to be given gratis to all who asked for them, thousands were placed in the hands of newsmen who resorted to give up a coupon unless a paper was purchased with it. Thousands were distributed by chain cigar and drug stores.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—In accordance with requests made to-day by Postmaster General Hays and by United States District Attorney Clyde H. Tolson, newspapers conducting Christmas prize drawings and contests, "The Chicago Tribune" announces that its Cheer Check contest is at an end.

The discontinuance is immediate. No further drawings will be held. At the same time "The Tribune" announces that the winners in the drawings thus far held, including the drawing for the big Sunday prize conducted to-day, will all be paid as announced.

Bedford Inquiry Goes Over

Court Continues Parole of Margaret Ballard

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE

BEDFORD, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The parole of Margaret Ballard, who is alleged to have been "railroaded" to the State Reformatory for Women here, was continued to-day by order of Supreme Court Justice Morschauer when her case was called for permanent disposal.

Major Amos T. Baker, superintendent of the reformatory, attended the hearing, which was held in the courtroom. Evidence produced at the hearing supported the previous finding of the court that the Ballard girl and Ettie Beattie, another inmate of the reformatory, had been committed without arraignment. Justice Morschauer was asked to sustain the writ of release, but instead put the hearing over until January 15 and continued the parole.

The Beattie girl was not produced in court nor was any writ entered for her release.

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Convicted Deputy Puts Chamber in Tumult

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Communist Deputy Misiano, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by military court martial for desertion in the face of the enemy, entered the Chamber of Deputies this evening to take his seat. His appearance was the signal for an outburst by the Fascisti, who urged all the Deputies to withdraw.

A sharp battle of words followed, in which Socialists, Communists, Nationalists and Fascisti took part. Finally enough of the Deputies withdrew to prevent a quorum and the session was abandoned.

Vassar Graduate Killed By Automobile Truck

Driver Notifies Police of Accident and Is Locked Up; Boy Victim Identified

Miss Mary E. Robinson, of 357 West 121st Street, was killed by a motor truck last night at La Salle Street and Amsterdam Avenue. She was sixty-five years old, a daughter of Dr. Horatio Robinson, of Auburn, N. Y. She was graduated from Vassar College and was a member of the Cosmopolitan Club. Her sister, Mrs. Nina I. Noble, lives at 114 Morningside Drive.

Frederick Martusello, of 512 West Thirty-ninth Street, driver of the truck which killed her, notified the police of the accident immediately and was locked up at the La Salle Street police station.

The body of a boy who was killed by a motor truck Friday evening at Myrtle and Central avenues, Brooklyn, was identified early yesterday morning as that of Joseph Bittner, seven years old, of 586 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 3.—John Garvey, seventy years old, who lived in Hillsdale, N. J., was picked up dead last night, after being run over by a motor bus driven by John Hillman. Hillman said Garvey was lying in the road and he was unable to avoid him. Garvey was subject to fits and, it is believed, had been stricken by one just before the bus approached.

Steed Declares U. S. Lost Credit by League Refusal

Rejection Left Bad Taste in Mouth of the World, He Says

H. Wickham Steed, editor of "The London Times," said yesterday at a luncheon tendered him at the Canadian Club of New York that the repudiation of the Versailles Treaty by the United States caused the American people to lose credit throughout the world.

He spoke of the Versailles Treaty in connection with his comment on the arms limitation conference. "The Versailles Treaty, as the outcome of the peace conference, left a bad taste in the mouth of the world," he said. "The task was immense; far more complicated than any of the men who attended the conference had even imagined. They did their best, according to their light, but the result was not a complete success."

"We had to take President Wilson at his face value, which at that time was not far from being his real value. Nations, like individuals, cannot go back on their signatures without losing credit, and the sad truth is that in the repudiation of the treaty the American people lost credit throughout the world. When 110,000,000 of sturdy, intelligent, honest people lose their credit it is calamity. When these people speak English and share in general the ideal of allegiance to the same kind of laws, and believe the same things are worth while that other English-speaking nations believe, the calamity is doubled."